



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

toward the apostles are manifest in Galatians, need proof to many minds. The author has failed to give a clear delineation of the literary style of Jude as compared with 2 Peter. A collection of the adjectives which in the exegetical portion are applied to Jude's style, presents an array of inconsistencies which should be reduced to order. Exaggeration, sharpening, hardening, and confusing the text of Peter are phrases not consistent with smoothing, clearing, simplifying, and correcting the text. "It is clear," says the author, "that he was a better writer than 2 Peter, and in particular that he dislikes needless iteration." While this may be true, the author has not made it clear. The Epiphanian view of our Lord's brothers is hardly proved by the statement of Hegesippus that grandsons of Jude were brought before Domitian, and therefore Jude must have been older than Jesus. A younger brother of Jesus could easily have had grandsons who were old enough to come before Domitian with callous hands. Ninety years readily allows for three generations.

Three indexes accompany the book: "Subjects and Names," "Latin Words and Phrases," "Greek Words and Phrases." Why the names of modern scholars and commentators should not be included in the first is not plain. Is an index to be regarded simply as a cloister in which may be accumulated memorial tablets to the dead? If the reader, on closing the book, wishes to turn again to Pfeiderer's contentions respecting Carpocratianism, there is no clue to guide him save the name of Carpocrates. Neither Hegesippus nor Epiphanius is mentioned in the index. The student who recalls the unique bearing given to the testimony of Hegesippus must remember to look for the topic "Brethren of Lord" and the sub-topic "older than our Lord." Many an author has proved that it is easier to make a good book than to make a good index.

ALFRED WILLIAMS ANTHONY.

COBB DIVINITY SCHOOL,
Lewiston, Me.

THE TEACHING OF JESUS. By GEORGE BARKER STEVENS. New York: Macmillan, 1901. Pp. xii + 190. \$0.75.

THE usefulness of this series of "New Testament Handbooks," edited by Professor Shailer Mathews, of the University of Chicago, is freshly proved by each new number issued. The volumes present the results of modern scholarship with a clearness and simplicity that fit them to be widely influential in the new era of intelligent study of the Scriptures upon which the thoughtful laymen of the church are entering.

This volume by Professor Stevens is constructed along the lines laid out in that portion of his well-known *Theology of the New Testament* which is devoted to the teaching of Jesus, although somewhat more elementary in its character, being intended to serve "as a text-book for schools and Bible classes and as a manual for private study." The various topics are treated in the sane and thorough manner that characterizes all of Professor Stevens's work. When it is necessary to do so, various divergent views are fairly stated, and the conclusions of the author himself are always clearly presented. He bases his presentation mainly upon the synoptic gospels, though the fourth gospel proves irresistibly attractive to him, as it must to anyone who attempts a thorough presentation of the teaching of Jesus. In his chapter on "The Sources" he does not attempt to distinguish and evaluate the constituent elements of the synoptic gospels, and any effort to do so would probably be out of place in such a text-book.

In the present state of New Testament scholarship finality is too much to expect from any such treatise. It does its work if it contributes to the steadily clarifying presentation of Jesus and his teaching that is being made in our day. There is still much to do in the reproduction of Jesus' environment, and much depends upon such reproduction, for Jesus evidently kept his immediate environment steadily in mind and adapted his teaching to it. The importance of such reproduction is still more clearly evident when it is realized that the report of Jesus' teaching comes to us through a portion of that environment, namely, those who knew him and heard him teach. One has to ask both what Jesus meant, and what his immediate disciples and other reporters of his words understood him to mean. Professor Stevens makes clear recognition of this in his discussion of the "Second Coming." Our presentations of the teaching of Jesus will gain in vividness and power also as we come increasingly to the recognition of the fact that Jesus' teaching was the product of his own personal religious experience.

EDWARD I. BOSWORTH.

OBERLIN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY,
Oberlin, O.

AUTOUR DE LA MER MORTE. Avec 34 illustrations d'après les photographies de l'auteur, et une carte. Par LUCIEN GAUTIER. Genève: Eggiman & C^{ie}, 1901. Pp. 137. Fr. 4.

THE author of this little book is already known to us through his *The Mission of the Prophet Ezekiel, Notes on the Decalogue, Souvenirs of*